The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, June 5, 1801. No. 770

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his Wholesale and Retail STORE,
Corner of MARKET and FOURTH
STREETS,

HAS juſt received and is opening, a large and handſome aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

He has alſo on hand a parcel of BOULTING CLOTHS well aſſorted, and a large quantity of Coarſe and Fine SALT—he always keeps a regular ſupply of GROCERIES, and has every neceſſary for perſons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for ſale at reaſonable prices. He hopes his attention to buſineſs and elegant aſſortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, cuſtomers and thoſe who may call at his Store.

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1801.

N. B. All perſons indebted to John Irwin, by bond, note, or book account, are required to come immediately and ſettle their reſpective balances—No further indulgence will be given.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this Garriſon, on the evening of the 22d inſtant, JOHN M'GINLEY, a private ſoldier belonging to the 2d Regt. of Artilleriſts and Engineers. He was born in the State of New Jerſey, is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, has fair red hair, fair complexion, and dark eyes, by trade a farmer. He took with him a round hat, linen overalls, and a [illegible]

On the [illegible] OLIVER TIDD, belonging to the ſame [illegible] the State of New York and 20 years, is 5 feet 7 inches in height, has ſhort brown hair, [illegible]—had on a round hat, [illegible] ſleeves, linen overalls, [illegible]. Whoever will apprehend the above [illegible] and ſecure them [illegible] or deliver them to an officer at the [illegible], ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each, and all reaſonable charges.

JAMES READ, Captain
[illegible] Artil. & Eng.

Fort Fayette, May [illegible]

Cavalry Orders.

THE 1ſt Saturday of each month, from June to November, incluſive, is appointed (agreeably to the Militia Law) for the meeting and exerciſing of the Pittsburgh Troop of Light Dragoons. The Members are therefore ordered to attend punctually at 10 o'clock, on Saturday the 6th of June next at the Parade ground, in Pittsburgh, completely armed and equipped.

JAMES BRISON, Captain.

May 27, 1801.

All perſons having heretofore

ſerved as Officers of the Borough, who have accounts unſettled, or who have in their hands money belonging to this Corporation, are requeſted to attend at the Court Houſe at 2 o'clock on Monday the 8th day of June next, where a meeting of the Burgeſs and Aſſiſtants will then be held for the purpoſe of finally ſettling their accounts.

Publiſhed in conformity to a Reſolution of the Burgeſs and Aſſiſtants, 25th May, 1801.

W. WOODS, Town Clerk.

Pittſburgh, 25th May, 1801.

The Creditors of Barnard Vanhorn,

inſolvent debtor, are required to meet at the houſe of John Strattie, innkeeper, in South Beaver Townſhip, on Friday the 19th day of June next, to ſettle their reſpective accounts.

A. WILLINGTON, Truſtee.

May 11, 1801.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, an apprentice to the Blackſmith trade, named ROBERT WILCOCKS, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet high, round full face, black hair, dark complexion; he had on a blue cloth round-about jacket, tow trowſers, and mockaſins.—Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges.

May 11, 1801. ROBERT KINCAID.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the banks of the Ohio river, one mile and a quarter below Pittſburgh, a dark iron grey MARE COLT, riſing two years old, has cropped ears, the edges of which are white, has a long tail, but is neither docked nor branded. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid Colt to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

THOMAS LEICHTENBERGER.

Allegheny County, ſs.

Liſt of Cauſes ſet down at March for trial at June Term, 1801.

John Gibſon, Eſq.	vs Samuel Lord
David Sample's adms.	vs Samuel Sample
George Morgan	vs Wm. Turnbull
Wm. Tickling	vs Wm. Irwin
Wm. Gill	vs Robert Logue
Leſſee of Jacob Shitler	vs Joſeph Barker
Leſſee of Samuel Robinſon's exrs.	vs Peter Patterſon
Alexander Young	vs Thomas Gregg
Wm. Tate	vs Geo. M'Dowell's adm
Mary Williams	vs Andrew Robertſon
Wm. Irwin	vs Michael Jones
Leſſee of Tho. Roberts	vs John Allen
Devereux Smith's exrs	vs Wm. Butler's exrs.
Charles Lukens adms.	vs Thomas Gibſon
Joſeph Thompſon	vs Joſeph M'Nitt
Wm. Hunter	vs Wm. Nailor, eſq.
James M'Callister	vs Joſeph Arbuckle
James M'Mahon	vs Wm. Wuſthoff, &c.
James O'Hara	vs Wm. Lee
Eliſha Gordon	vs Wm. Wilſon's exrs.
Robert Kean	vs Charles Martin
Peacock & Wrenſhall	vs Nathan Gregg
Amos Pyle	vs James M'Call
John Mitchell	vs John Roſenbury
Leſſee of Jas. Robinſon	vs Henry Sonderback
Leſſee of Dan. Rither	vs Peggy Truſk
John Emmet	vs Robert Patterſon
Thomas King	vs John Heron, Eſq.
John Nicholſon et al.	vs Jacob Woodruff.
The Same	vs The Same
Suſanna Porter p. ami	vs Jas. M'Millan & wife
Wm. Rowley	vs George Williams
James Patterſon	vs Caleb Plumb
John Weaver	vs James Park
Robert Callender	vs Alexander Speers
Nathaniel Cooper	vs Jeſſe Hart
Joſeph Collins	vs James Moore
Martin Swarwelder [illegible]	vs Wm. Green
Arthur Gardner	vs Henry Kuykendall
The Same	vs Ezekiel Jones
Thomas Armſtrong	vs Samuel Neely
Arthur Gardner	vs John Jones
James Carſwell	vs Rev. Hancock & wife
James Gallaher	vs Horner & M'Nair.
Abdiel M'Clure	vs Nathaniel Patterſon
Jas. & Jno. Patterſon	vs Dunning M'Nair
James Patterſon	vs Dunning M'Nair
George Bowers	vs Garret Garret
John Stewart	vs James G. Heron, S. I. bail of John Long
James Sharon	vs Wm. Pollock
Wm. Cheney	vs John White
Matthew Hicks	vs John Beaver
Joſeph Hugh	vs Wm. Gray
James Hughes, qui tam	vs James Wells, jr.
Wm. Fulton	vs Wm. Armſtrong
Dunning M'Nair	vs George Bowers
Leſſee of John Scull	vs Samuel Skillen
Leſſee of J. M'Maſters	vs Wm. Gutchlow
Leſſee of A. Tannehill	vs James Gutchlow
Nehemiah Stokely's exrs. [illegible]	vs William Hamilton & al.
[illegible] Barret	vs Hugh Gregg
Daniel Sexton	vs Robert Hays
James Horner & Co.	vs Nathaniel Mallery
John Carey	vs Samuel Rigney
Archibald Gordon	vs Wm. Duff
Thomas Moore	vs Wm. Cogan
Wm. Harriſon's exrs.	vs David Duncan's exrs.
Thomas Jones	vs Thomas Young
Dunning M'Nair	vs Nicholas Whitinger
Wm. Knox	vs Edward Smith
Francis Kearns	vs Thomas M'Cleary
Leſſee of Alex. Logan	vs Barnet Gilleland
Alexander M'Nickle	vs Abner Coats
Thomas Collins	vs John Elliot
Charles Petro	vs Daniel Herbert
Leſſee of John Sowers	vs John Latta
Joſeph Dunkel	vs Rob. Warnock & al.
Walter Williams	vs Tho. Williams & al.
The Proprietors of Ohio Glaſs Works	vs Thomas Gray
Thomas Gray	vs John Felleure
James Horner & Co.	vs William Dunning
Dunning M'Nair	vs William Dunning
J. J. & Alex. Wills	vs Joſeph Haigh
Leſſee of John Brown	vs Wm. M'Junkins

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain John Miller, late of Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, but now of the ſtate of Kentucky, and in part conſideration thereof, gave three bonds, two of them for Fifty Pounds each, and the other for Thirty two Pounds, payable in Auguſt 1800, 1801, and 1802—and whereas it appears that the ſaid Miller cannot give me a ſufficient title to ſaid land, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.

WILLIAM M'ELHENNY.

May 1, 1801.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,
By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION,
In a ſeries of Letters,
By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,
With an Introduction.
The whole brought down to the preſent time.

⁂ In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty-five Cents*, to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chamberſburgh, February 11, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chamberſburgh.

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.
Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber living on Raccoon, two miles below Thomas White's mill, near the mouth of Travis, on the night of the 4th inſtant, a Stallion COLT, riſing 3 years old, a dark iron grey, new ſhod all round, with ſix nails in each of three ſhoes, he was pricked in the near hind foot, which made him lame, and had but four nails in that ſhoe, he is between 14 and 15 hands high. It is conjectured that he has been taken over the Ohio, into the Indian country. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief and ſecures the horſe so that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars and reaſonable charges for the horſe only, paid by me

DAVID PATTEN, Senior.

May 12, 1801.

FROM THE PORTFOLIO.

PIERRE.

A GERMAN TALE, FROM THE FRENCH OF FLORIAN.

The German language is too difficult; few Frenchmen learn it; and it is a misfortune, by which, we loſe much pleaſure, and the Germans, much glory. Were the originals of their good authors, acceſſible to us, we ſhould be enchanted by their characteriſtic ſimplicity and ſweetneſs. They underſtand nature, particularly rural nature, better than we do; they love it more; and they paint with truer colours. Even the ordinary tranſlations of Geſner, tranſcend all our paſtorals; one can never quit the death of Abel, the Idyls, or Daphnis, without feeling new tenderneſs, patience, delicacy, and virtue. Every where in them, do we diſcover a pure and practicable morality; every where, that virtue, which is happineſs. If I were the curate of a village, his works ſhould be my homilies: my chapel then would not be a dormitory, my peaſants would all be honeſt and their girls, chaſte. In the mean time, however, I myſelf make tales; and here is one, the ſubject which, I draw from a little Swiſs of thirteen, who, for a long time, was the cow boy of Geſner.

In a village of the Margraviat of Bareith, in Franconia, dwelt a labourer, named Peter. His farm was ſmall in the country, and his leaſt valuable property. Three daughters, and three ſons, the pledges of his wife Thereſa, were married, and careſſed their children under his roof. He, at eighty, and his wife at ſeventy-eight, were ſerved, beloved, and reſpected by his numerous family, whoſe ſingle occupation was, to comfort and continue their venerable parents. And having been ſober and laborous in youth, their grey heirs were vigorous; ſtill cheriſhing their primitive contentment and love, happy and proud of their family, they thanked God, and bleſſed their children.

On an evening, whoſe day had been dedicated to the harveſt, Peter, Thereſa, and thei family, were repoſing on ſheaves by the doo. They admired the appearance of thoſe fin ſummer nights, which are loſt to the inhabitants of the city. Behold, ſaid the ſage, how yon firmament is ſprinkled with ſtars, ſome o which, detaching themſelves, leave after them a train of fire. The moon, from behind thoſ poplars, ſcatters a pale and trembling light, covering all objects with uniform white. The ai breathes not; the tranquil trees ſeem to reſpect the ſlumber of the birds they ſhelter; the linnets are reſting under the hood of their wings and the ringdove and his mate repoſe ove their young, who have no plumage but thei mother's. This profound ſilence is interrupte only by a querulous and diſtant note, whic ſtrikes at equal intervals on our ear; it is th owl, image of the wicked; he watches, whe other ſleep, he complains unceaſingly, an dreads the eye of day. Oh my children, b ever good, and you will be ever happy. Since threeſcore years, your parents have enjoyed on unmixed felicity; may the purchaſe of it be to you, leſs dear, than it has been to us!

At theſe words, the eyes of the old ma were bathed in tears. Louiſa, one of his littl grand children yet not ſeven, ran to embrac him. My grandpappa, you give us ſo muc pleaſure, when, on theſe evenings, you relat ſome pretty ſtory, how much ſhall we receive if you will tell us your own! It is not late, the evening is beautiful, and no one wants t ſleep. The whole family of Peter, made ſimila interceſſions; they ranged themſelves aroun him, and were obliged to be ſilent, by the little Louiſa, who had dropt at his feet. Eac mother took her infant to her knee, that it cries might not diſturb; and all liſtened in breath attention, while the good old man, wi one hand careſſing Louiſa, and the other join ed with Thereſa's, commenced his hiſtory.

'It is ſixty-two years, ſince I have fe the power of eighteen when I ſaw ſixteen ſummers had ripened Thereſa. She was the on ly daughter of Almar, a farmer, the moſt opu lent of the country; and I was the poore peaſant of the village, unconſcious of my pover ty, until I loved. I made every effort to conq a paſſion, which boded ſo little good. M humble fortune, I knew, muſt eternally oppo the poſſeſſion of Thereſa, and the language o my duty was diſtinct, to renounce her, or m poverty. But, for riches I muſt have deſerte the place of her abode, and this was an exer tion beyond me; I preferred offering myſe as ſervant to her father.

'He received me. You may judge, wi what ſpirit I laboured. I became ſoon th friend of Almar, ſtill ſooner was I the frien of his daughter. You, my children, who hav all married from love, know full well, when w have once given our heart, how eaſily we a delighted, with what conſtancy we ſeek, ho [illegible] we find each other. Thereſa's love w as paſſionate as my own. Of nothing bu Thereſa could I think; I lived only in he preſence; every day I beheld her, and no long dreamt, that this happineſs might terminate.

Too ſoon, was I undeceived. A peaſant o the neighbouring village, beſought Thereſa o her father; and when his wealth had been ex amined by Almar, he ſtrait was acknowledged and the marriage decreed. In vain did weep; our tears melted no one's heart. Eve her melancholy, Thereſa was conſtrained t hide from the reproof of her [illegible] father. At laſt came the fatal day; hope was in both extinct. Thereſa was to wed, with one whom ſhe abhorred, ſhe would die under it, and could not ſurvive; we took the remaining alternative, we eloped, and heaven puniſhed us for it.

We left the village at midnight: There mounted on a little horſe, the gift of an uncl which I thought we might control, as it b longed not to her father. A ſmall package o our cloaths was in a bag; and this, with a ve little food, and ſtill leſs money, the fruit her economy, was her ſole burden. For m ſelf, I carried nothing; ſo true it is, that young people conceive virtues at will; *I ſtole a daughter from her father, and would have bluſhed to have taken one farthing beſide.*

We travelled the night through, and at d break, made the frontier of Bohemia, and w ſafe from purſuit. In a valley, by the ſide, of o of thoſe little rivulets, ſo endeared to love we ſtopped. Thereſa alighted from her hor and I made, on the turf with me, a frugal a delicious repaſt; it was here, we firſt occupi ourſelves, with our deſtiny.

After much reckoning, and after having re our money, twenty times, and eſtimated horſe at the higheſt, we ſtill found, that ſtock in trade, was not worth twenty duca One can't live long upon twenty ducats; fo decided, to gain ſome large city, where we co be the better ſcreened from detection, and married immediately. This reſolution led to Egra.

The church firſt received us on our arriv we were joined by a prieſt, and never was mo expended with more good-will, than the mo of our ſtock, which we gave him for the off It ſeemed, that we reſted from our labors [illegible] fears [illegible] ſo we did—for eight days. [illegible] expiration of this period, the little ſold : at the end of a month, we were deſ te. What could we do? What ſhould be e of us? My ſkill was in ruſtic labour, the inhabitants of great cities look with h contempt, on the art which nouriſhes m. Thereſa had little more genius than elf. She ſuffered, and trembled for the ure, while we aggravated a hundred times, ſeverity of our pains, by a mutual conceal- nt. At length, as a final reſource, I enliſted o a regiment of cavalry, then garriſoned at a, and gave my bounty to Thereſa, which received in tears. My pay ſupported me; the little productions of Thereſa, for the the inſtructions of want, kept in motion ou e houſehold. An infant came, to ſtraiten connection; it was you, dear Gertrude, pronounce you the future treaſure of our —and though, with each new filial bleſſing, prophecy has been repeated, we have wn no diſappointment. A nurſe was pro- ed for thoſe offices, which your mother ld not perform—and, while ſhe, deſolated the privation, paſſed her days over her cra. by my promptneſs in duty, I was endea ring to ſecure the eſteem and friendſhip of y commanders.

Frederick, my captain, was but twenty rs old—and, from all our officers, he diſtin ſhed himſelf by his gentleneſs and elegance. had taken me into favour—I told him my ſto- —he ſaw Thereſa, and our condition intereſt him. Repeatedly did he promiſe to make ances to Aimar, and as my dependance on , was abſolute, I had ſecured his word, for reſtoration of my liberty, when my father law ſhould be appeaſed. Once already, had written to our village, and was yet without wer.

Time rolled by, but my young captain re- ed not. Thereſa became hourly more ſad— when I prayed for the explanation of her row, ſhe ſpoke to me of her father, and di ted the ſubject. Far was I from diſcovering cauſe of it, in my patron.

This young man, with all the ardour of his rs, had ſeen Thereſa, as I ſaw her. His ue was weaker than his paſſion. He knew misfortunes, he underſtood our neceſſities, he dared to name to my wife, the price of protection. Rouſed by the inſult, ſhe told all her indignation, yet, dreading the im uous jealouſy of my temper, concealed it n *me*—ſhe ſecretly reſiſted Frederick, at the y moment, that I was boaſting to her his eroſity.

As I approached my houſe one day, after ving the picket, you may judge of my ſur e, at the ſight of Aimar. Have I then found , raviſher? he exclaimed. Give me back my ghter? reſtore me the happineſs you ſtole to ard my friendſhip?—I knelt to him—I en- ed the firſt burſt of his anger—I ſoftened him h my tears, till he conſented to hear me. as then I undertook no juſtification. The is done, ſaid I—Thereſa is mine—ſhe is my e. My life is in your hands—puniſh me, ſpare your child—oh, ſpare your only d! Diſhonour not her huſband—kill her with grief. Forget me, I pray you, and k of her alone! Inſtead of leading him to reſa, I then conducted him to you, my ghter. Come, added I, here is another ſub for your clemency and pity. You were in r cradle, Gertrude—you ſlept— and inno- ce and health were in the lilies and roſes of r face. Aimar contemplates you, and his are moiſtened. I take you to my arms— ſent you to him—here again is your daugh-

My motions awoke you, and, as though ven had inſpired your temper, you complain not, but ſmiled—you ſtretched your little s to the venerable Aimar, and careſſed with r fingers, his hoary locks, while you gave im your cheek. The old man covered you kiſſes, and ſtrained me to his boſom—then, keeping his burden, and extending to me hand, Come, my ſon, ſaid he, let us find daughter—You may think, my children, h what joy, I led him to our habitation

On the way, I thought that Thereſa might er from his appearance. In the intention of paring her, I ran before Aimar; I aſcend, I n the door, and diſcover Frederick on his es to my wife, who was employing all her ngth to eſcape from his tranſports. My eyes cely beheld the ſpectacle, ere my ſword was is boſom. He fell, bathed in his blood; cries aſſembled the guard, while my ſword ſmoked from its duty; and the unhappy ar arrived but to ſee me loaded with irons. nbraced him; I commended to him my child, d lifeleſs wife. I embraced you too, Ger- de, and followed my comrades to a dun- pn.

Two days and three nights here buried, you y conceive my ſituation. I heard of nothing m without; I knew not the fate of Thereſa; I ſaw nothing but my perverſe gaoler, whoſe varied anſwer to my inquiries, was the aſ- ance of a ſpeedy condemnation. On the rd day my doors were opened; I was order. out; a detachment was preſent to ſurround , and under their guard I was conducted to *place d'armes*. I ſaw from afar my regi- nt collected with the terrific engine of my niſhment. The idea, that I had now reach- the criſis of my woes, brought back my loſt ength. With a convulſive motion I doubled y ſtep. My tongue, in ſpite of me, pronoun- d the name of Thereſa. I ſought her every ere, and complained of her abſence. At t I arrived. They read my ſentence, and de- ered me to him who ſhould execute it. I was aiting the mortal ſtroke, when it was arreſted the moſt piercing cries. A ſpectre, half nak- , pale, and bloody, ſtriving to penetrate the med troops that ſurrounded me, then ſtruck y eye. It was Frederick. My friend, he ex imed, I am the the wretch; it is I who mer death. My friends, have pity, on the inno- nt. I would have ſeduced his wife, and he puniſhed me for it.—He was juſt, and you e fiends if you attempt h a life—The com- ander of the regiment ran to him; he attempt to calm him; he ſhewed him the law which ndemned me for raiſing a hand againſt my of- er. I was then no longer his officer, cried ederick. I had rendered to him his liberty; ld his diſcharge executed on the preceed [illegible] he is not amenable even to your juſtice.—My rights were defended by Frederick and humanity; I was reconducted to priſon; ne addreſſed the miniſter; accuſed himſelf; beſought my pardon, and obtained it.

'Aimar, Thereſa, and myſelf, dropt at the feet of our liberator. He confirmed the gift of my liberty and would have joined to it benefactions, which we did not expect. To this village we returned: the death of Aimar has left me maſter of his wealth; and it is among you, my children, that we will enjoy it, and terminate our days in peace.'

The recital of Peter had cloſely drawn around him his family. They ſtill liſtened, when he no longer ſpoke, and their cheeks were courſed by tears. Comfort yourſelves, ſaid the good old man. Heaven, in your loves has recompenſed me for every pain. He then embraced them, twice kiſſed Louiſa, and they retired to reſt.

* * *

Foreign Intelligence.

HAMBURGH, March 31.

THE fate of the city is at laſt determined, it is now in poſſeſſion of a Daniſh army under the command of Prince Charles of Heſſe.

Late in the evening of the 28th inſtant, advice being received here from Pinneberg, a town in Holſtein, about the diſtance of five leagues from this place, that the prince was advancing with the Daniſh troops, two members of the Senate, and the Snydic Sieveking were immediately diſpatched to the Daniſh head-quarters, to deprecate ſo violent a proceeding.

The Prince of Heſſe having heard what the deputation had to urge, gravely pulled out his watch, and looking at the hour, addreſſed the deputies in the following words: "Gentlemen, it is now eight o'clock; return home, and convoke your aldermen and citizens, and deliberate upon what reception they will think proper to give me. Meanwhile, depend upon my being before your gates by eight o'clock to-morrow morning."

Alarmed at this declaration, the Snydic warmly expoſtulated; but the prince rather picqued, interrupted him, ſaying, "Softly, ſir, ſoftly! conſider where, and with whom you are!"

It is remarkable that the Pruſſian miniſter Schultz declared, that to the beſt of his knowledge, the court of Berlin knew nothing of the intended invaſion, and accompanying the deputation, he ſolemnly proteſted againſt that meaſure. The prince of Heſſe, on that occaſion, drew a letter from his pocket, and aſked the miniſter whether he knew the ſignature? he anſwered in a low whiſper; and the prince and he withdrew and talked privately together for ſome time, but what could be the ſubject of their converſation has not yet tranſpired.

The affrighted deputation returned to town and delivered the unwelcome meſſage which the prince ſent by way of ultimatum. The Senate ſat and deliberated the whole night, and about one o'clock in the morning they convoked all the citizens to accept or reject their decree. In this emergency, the debates of the citizens were warm and tumultuous, and they reſolved, in the name of their conſtituents, to defend the city to the laſt extremity. This reſolution was adopted on the ſuppoſition that the king of Pruſſia would ſend troops to their relief.

The Pruſſian miniſter, however, received an eſtafette a little before day break; in conſequence of which, he informed the Senate that the King his maſter, found it neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, that the Danes ſhould paſs thro' and occupy the works and fortifications of Hamburgh. This unexpected communication, and the repreſentations made by the Senate, of the danger to which this city and its inhabitants would be expoſed, in caſe of reſiſtance, induced the city to conſent to the temporary occupation of the place by the Danes, on its being ſummoned.

A little after day-break, on the 29th, the Daniſh beſieging army had already collected before the Altona gate, to the number of 4000 men with a train of 60 pieces of heavy ordinance, a great number of ammunition waggons, baggage, &c. At 8 o'clock the prince of Heſſe ſent a ſummons to the Senate and commandant, to ſurrender the place, and immediately after ſeveral field pieces and heavy ordnance were planted againſt the gate, and the troops advanced cloſe under the ramparts. A deputation of the Senate then went out to the prince with the capitulation, and ſoon after their return, the gates were opened to the Danes. Some perſons inſinuate that Hamburgh will be annexed to Denmark, by virtue of a ſecret article of the treaty of Luneville.

Nothing can exceed the general indignation expreſſed by looks and words by the Hamburghers, on ſeeing the Danes enter their gates; and had the Senate not publiſhed a proclamation, aſſuring them that the independence of their town ſhould be preſerved, and exhorting them to treat the foreign ſoldiers with civility, for fear of the worſt conſequences to the whole town, exceſſes would certainly have taken place, and the Danes, whoſe numbers was but ſmall compared to the population of Hamburgh, might have been maſſacred by the enraged populace.—The number of Daniſh ſoldiers has been increaſed ſince Sunday, and they now amount to near 12 000 men, looking more like banditti than regular troops. They are quartered in the ſuburbs and adjacent ſeats and villages. In town, they only occupy the rampart gates, and principal guard houſes.

LONDON, April 13.

A paſſenger veſſel arrived at Dover from Calais at 8 o'clock laſt night, which brought over a meſſengor and diſpatches from the French government to M. Otto. This veſſel ſailed from Calais on Thurſday, and on the ſame night was near in with Dover, but owing to ſtrong and adverſe winds was obliged to put back to Calais.—By this conveyance we have received Paris journals of the 9th inſtant—theſe of the 7th and 8th reached town yeſterday morning. The little importance of their contents renders it unneceſſary for us to ſay much on the ſubject of them. Sentence has been pronounced upon the conſpirators of the 3d Nivoſe (25th December laſt) that is to ſay, the authors of the infernal machine. Carbon and St. Regent have, as was expected, been condemned to death. All the others have either been acquitted or elſe condemned to only three months impriſonment.—The reſpectable Mademoiſelle de Ceci was acquitted of all the charges of which ſhe was accuſed, to the great ſatisfaction of all preſent.

General Macdonald has been appointed ambaſſador of the French Republic in Denmark, Citizen Bourgoing who was formerly in that ſituation in Spain, has been appointed to the ſame office in Sweden. The ſon of the ci devant duke of Liancourt is, it is reported, to be ſent to Dreſden. The French troops continue to evacuate Germany.

Intelligence is ſaid to have been received from Genoa, that admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron, after refitting at Toulon, had ſailed from that port, but ſome of his frigates having deſcried the Engliſh ſquadron, they returned to that place, where they are now blockaded by the ſquadron under Sir John Borlaſe Warren, which had been reinforced by two ſhips of the line from Minorca.

This intelligence is corroborated by other advices received by the Mutine brig, by whoſe diſpatches it appears, that Gantheaume's ſquadron ſailed from Toulon on the 17th ult. and put back on the 19th.

April 16.

COMPLETE NAVAL VICTORY.

The park and tower guns were fired yeſterday at two o'clock, to announce a complete Naval Victory we have gained over our ancient ally, the DANES. Captain Otway, Sir Hyde Parker's ſecond captain, arrived in the forenoon at the admiralty, with diſpatches, containing the official account of this engagement, the particulars of which were immediately communicated to the Lord Mayor in the following:—

"My Lord,

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip, that a diſpatch is received from Sir Hyde Parker, dated the 6th inſtant, giving an account of an attack having been made on the 2d under the command of lord Nelſon, on the enemy's ſhips, compoſing the line of defence at Copenhagen, conſiſting of two decked ſhips, frigates and floating batteries, and, that after a ſevere conflict, which laſted ſeveral hours, the principal part of the line was ſilenced, and of twenty three ſhips and other veſſels that compoſed it, eighteen were taken or deſtroyed, and among that number ſeven ſhips of the line.

"The loſs on our ſide has been 234 killed, and 641 wounded; among the former are Captains Moſſe and Riou, and among the latter Captain Sir T. B. Thompſon. I have the pleaſure to add, that Sir Hyde Parker was at anchor with his fleet before Copenhagen, when the officer left him on the 6th inſtant, and that none of his ſhips or veſſels had been loſt or diſmaſted.

Admiralty, 2 o'clock P. M.
April 15, 1801.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

(Signed) ST. VINCENT.

In the above action, one of the Daniſh 74's had all her guns diſmounted except one, and all her men killed but ten.

After the above action, Lord Nelſon under a flag of truce, went on ſhore at Copenhagen, where he was treated as a gallant officer, and had an audience with the Daniſh Monarch.—His demands are three millions, all their men of war, a free paſſage, &c.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Wedneſday, April 15.

Admiralty-Office, April 13.

Captain Otway, of his majeſty's ſhip the London, arrived in town this morning, with diſpatches from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief of a ſquadron of his majeſty's ſhips employed on a particular ſervice, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th inſtant, of which the following are copies:

SIR,

You will be pleaſed to acquaint the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that ſince my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind ſhifted in a moſt violent ſquall from the S. W. to the N. W. and north, and blew with ſuch violence, and with ſo great a ſea, as to render it impoſſible for any ſhip to have weighed her anchor. The wind and ſea were ſo violent, as to oblige many ſhips to let go a ſecond anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithſtanding they were riding with two cables an end; and by the morning the wind veered again to the ſouthward of the weſt.

On the 30th of laſt month, the wind having come to the northward, we paſſed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had aſſured myſelf of the hoſtile intentions of the Danes to oppoſe our paſſage, as the papers marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove; after this intercourſe there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to reſiſt.

After anchoring about five or ſix miles the iſland of Hu[illegible], I reconnoitred with vice admiral lord Nelſon, and rear admiral [illegible] the formidable line of ſhips, radeaus, [illegible] galleys, fire-ſhips, and gun-boats, flanked [illegible] ſupported by extenſive batteries on the [illegible] ands called the crowns; the largeſt of [illegible] was mounted with from fifty to ſeventy [illegible] canon; theſe were again commanded [illegible] ſhips of ſeventy guns, and a large frigate [illegible] inner road of Copenhagen; and two fifty gun ſhips (without maſts) were moored [illegible] flat, on the ſtarboard ſide of the entrance [illegible] the arſenal.

The day after, the wind being ſoutherly, [illegible] again examined their poſition, and came to the reſolution of attacking them from the ſouthward.

Vice admiral lord Nelſon having offered [illegible] ſervices for conducting the attack, had ſome days before we entered the ſound, ſhifted his flag to the Elephant, and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, his lordſhip proceeded with twelve ſhips of the line named in the margin†, all the frigates, bombs, fireſhips, and all the ſmall veſſels, and that evening anchored off Draco Point to make his diſpoſition for the attack, and wait for the wind ſouthward.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ſhips with me ſhould weigh at the ſame moment his Lordſhip did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ſhips of the line that lay at the entrance of the arſenal; as alſo to cover our diſabled ſhips as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to encloſe a copy of Vice Admiral Lord Nelſon's report to me of the action on the 3d inſtant. His Lordſhip has ſtated ſo fully the proceedings on that day, as only to leave in the opportunity to teſtify my entire acquieſcence and teſtimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was ſupported throughout the line.

Was it poſſible for me to add any thing to the well earned renown of Lord Nelſon, it would be by aſſerting, that his exertions, great as they have hertofore been, never were carried to higher pitch of zeal for his country's ſervice.

I have only to lament that the ſort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow paſſage, excluded the ſhips particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can, with great truth aſſert, that the ſame ſpirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I truſt that the conteſt in which we are engaged, will, on ſome future day, afford them an occaſion of ſhewing that the whole were inſpired with the ſame ſpirit, had the field been ſufficiently extenſive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepeſt concern I mention the loſs of Captain Moſſe and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whoſe loſs, as I am well informed, will be ſenſibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former, a wife and children, the latter, an aged *mother*.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompſon on former occaſions, the naval ſervice will have to regret the loſs of the future exertions of that brave officer, whoſe leg was ſhot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their lordſhips to Captain Otway, who was with lord Nelſon in the latter part of the action, and able to anſwer any queſtions that may be thought neceſſary to put to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occaſion will be ſent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot cloſe this without acquainting their lordſhips, that Captain Moſſe being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with the greateſt ſpirit and good conduct; I muſt therefore, in juſtice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their lordſhips favour.

No. I.

London, in the Cattegut, 27th March, 1801.

From the hoſtile tranſaction of the court of Denmark, ſending away his Britannic majeſty's Charge d'Affaires, the commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Daniſh court is, and whether the commanding officer of Cronberg caſtle has received orders to fire upon the Britiſh fleet as they paſs into the Sound, as he muſt deem the firing of the firſt gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

TRANSLATION, No. II.

ANSWER.

Cronberg, March 28, 1801.

In anſwer to the admiral's honored letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the Engliſh fleet; an expreſs is to be ſent, I ſhall immediately ſend an officer on board to inform the admiral.

(Signed) STRICKER, Governor.

TRANSLATION, No. III.

Cronberg Caſtle, March 28, 1801.

In anſwer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day, at half paſt eight, I have the honor to inform you, that His majeſty the King of Denmark did not ſend away the Charge d'Affaires, but that upon his own demand he obtained a paſſport.

As a ſoldier, I cannot meddle with politics, but I am not at liberty to ſuffer a fleet, whoſe intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the caſtle which I have the honor to command.

---

† *Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona,* [illegible] *gar, Ruſſel, Ganges, Iſis, Agamemnon,* [illegible] *Ardent.*

In caſe your excellency ſhould think proper make any propoſals to his majeſty the King of Denmark, I wiſh to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer to the caſtle. An explicit anſwer is deſired.

(Signed) STRICKER.

ANSWER.

On board the London, 29th March, 1801
One A. M.

Sir,

In anſwer to your excellency's note juſt now received, the underſigned has only to reply, that finding the intentions of the court of Denmark to be hoſtile againſt his Britannic majeſty, he regards the anſwer as a declaration of war, and therefore, agreeable to his inſtructions can no longer refrain from hoſtilities, however reluctant it may be to his feeling: but at the ſame time, will be ready to attend to any propoſals of the court of Denmark for reſtoring the former amity and friendſhip which had for ſo many years ſubſiſted between the two courts.

(Signed) H. PARKER.

His Excellency the Governor
Cronberg Caſtle.

April 15.

DEATH
OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The report of the death of the Emperor of Ruſſia, which we mentioned in our paper of yeſterday, proves to be well founded, but ſo many falſehoods have been circulated reſpecting the fate of his Majeſty, we at firſt received it with ſuſpicion. It appears that the 23d ult. his Imperial Majeſty went to reſt as uſual, & next morning was found lifeleſs in his bed, having died as it is given out, in an apoplectic fit—but as it is ſuſpected, by violent means, ſome ſay poiſon. He had diſguſted or affronted all his Nobles and Officers, taking them into favour one day, and diſgracing them the next. His tyranny had left him no friends—he was univerſally hated—every individual was afraid of becoming the victim of his caprice. The hiſtory and practice of the Ruſſian Court pointed out his fate—he himſelf dreaded it, and ſeldom ſlept twice in the ſame room.—The preſent event was foreſeen, and predicted by perſons in this country, the beſt informed on Ruſſian affairs.

His eldeſt ſon, Alexander, was immediately proclaimed Emperor; and he commenced his reign by iſſuing the following:

Copy of the Proclamation of the new Emperor of Ruſſia, on his acceſſion to the Throne.

"We, by the Grace of God Alexander the firſt, Emperor and Autocrator of all the Ruſſias, &c. &c. declare to all our faithful ſubjects.

"It has pleaſed the decrees of the Almighty to ſhorten the life of our beloved parent ſovereign emperor Paul Petrovitz, who died ſuddenly by an apoplectic ſtroke, at night between the 11th and 12th day of this month. We, on receiving the hereditary imperial throne of the Ruſſians do receive alſo at the ſame time the obligation to govern the people committed unto us by the Almighty, according to the laws and heart of her who reſts in God, our auguſt grandmother ſovereign empreſs Catherine the great, whoſe memory will be dear forever to us, and the whole country. Following the ſteps of her wiſe intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of carrying Ruſſia to the ſummit of glory, and to procure an uninterrupted happineſs to all our faithful ſubjects, whom we hereby invite to ſeal their fidelity to us by the oath, before the face of all ſeeing God, whoſe aſſiſtance we implore to grant us power to ſupport the right now reſting upon us.

"Given at St. Peterſburgh, the 12th March, O. S. 1801.

Among other ſteps, the new Emperor, Alexander, diſpatched a Meſſenger to Count Woronzow, in this country, reappointing him ambaſſador from Ruſſia. The Meſſenger came over from Hamburgh in the Dolphin Packet, capt. Hearne (without a mail) and arrived in London about eight o'clock on Monday night. His diſpatches were delivered to the Chaplain of the Ruſſian Legation, in Harley ſtreet, and an expreſs was immediately ſent off to Count Woronzow, now, at Southampton. The Meſſenger brought a letter from M. Vander Pahlen, the Ruſſian Secretary of State, to Lord Hawkeſbury, our Miniſter for foreign affairs acquainting him with the event, and affirming to him it was the wiſh of the Emperor to re eſtabliſh the relations of amity between Ruſſia and England. A letter was alſo bro't written, by the emperor Alexander himſelf, to our king, full of the moſt conciliatory expreſſions.—Mr Sharpe, our late conſul in Ruſſia, but now in London, is ſaid to have required paſſports, and to have been intreated to return immediately. The Britiſh ſeamen have been ſet at liberty by the new Emperor, and the ſequeſtration taken off Britiſh property including ſhips.—In conſequence of this intelligence, merchants, who a week ago would have ſold their property in ruſſia for 10 per cent, yeſterday refuſed 50; the greateſt joy prevailed in the mercantile world. No happier event could have occurred for it than the death of Paul. The funds roſe nearly two per cent and the ſpeedy diſſolution of the northern confederacy was regarded as certain.

April 18.

It was yeſterday ſtrongly reported, that Sir John Borlaſe Warren had fallen in with Gantheaume's ſquadron in the Medirranean, and taken ſeven ſhips of the line, as alſo a numerous convoy of tranſports that had accompanied it, bound for Alexandria.—It was further ſaid that Sir Ralph Abercrombie having defeated one diviſion of the French army under Menou, the latter had propoſed to capitulate for the evacuation of Egypt.—We could not trace either of theſe rumours to their ſource.

[*Public Ledger.*

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 16.

UNITED STATES REGISTER.

R. Iſland. Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq. Senator for four years, in the room of Ray Green, Eſq who reſigned on being appointed, by Preſident Adams, Diſtrict Judge. Owing, however, to a clerical error in the office of the Secretary of State, his commiſſion was filled up as Circuit Judge; and on its arrival back for correction, it was quaſhed by Preſident Jefferſon, and David L. Barnes, Eſq. Diſtrict Attorney of Rhode-Iſland, has been appointed. Thus far the text, —A certain ſpeech will ſupply the comment:—"Let us reſtore to ſocial intercourſe that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itſelf are but dreary things.—We have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerence as DESPOTIC as WICKED."

NAPPER TANDY.

Extract of a letter from Lifford, in Ireland, Tueſday, April 7.

"This long depending buſineſs is over. Several applications to put off the trial were refuſed by the Court and arguments in point of law over-ruled; on which Mr. Tandy's counſel threw up their brief.

Mr. Tandy then addreſſed the Court in a ſhort but impreſſive ſpeech, avowing every thing ſet forth in the indictment, and ſaid his heart diſdained a falſehood.

"Judge Chamberlain, begged he would weigh well the conſequences of ſuch a declaration; that ſentence of death muſt inſtantly follow.

"Mr. Tandy anſwered he was not afraid to meet death in any ſhape; he knew well the awful ſentence of the law—he was ready to receive it with the reſignation of a Chriſtian, and with the firmneſs and fortitude of a man.

"The Judge (Chamberlain) then paſſed ſentence, which is to take place the 4th of next month."

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce

Jeremiah Barker, & Co

Have juſt received a handſome and general aſſortment of the freſheſt

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell, as uſual, very low.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 22d day of June next, being Court day, LOT No. 3294 in the Town of Erie, on which is erected a Brick Meſſuage 32 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, with two good rooms on the firſt and two on the ſecond floor, with fire places in each room, and an excellent cellar, and a Log Kitchen 24 feet by 18—Will alſo be Sold on the ſame day, 400 Acres of Firſt Rate Land, on the waters of Harbour creek, within ſix miles of the Town of Erie. The title is unqueſtionable. For further particulars apply to ANDREW WILLOCK, Pittſburgh, who is empowered to ſell at Private Sale.

W. C. SYDNOR.

Erie, 25th May, 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry townſhip, on the 4th of May, an indented Servant named JOHN VALLENEY, about 19 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, wants his fore teeth, has black hair, had on a ſtriped gingham coat and a bottle green jacket with ſugar loaf buttons, and a new ſquare crown'd hat; he took with him two or three ſhirts, one pair of cloth trowſers of a dark drab colour, one pair of yellow nankeen trowſers, two pair of ſtriped tow trowſers and a red flag handkerchief.

Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and confines him in any Jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN BOYD.

May 6, 1801.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away the firſt of this inſtant from the ſubſcriber living five miles above Mr. John Williamſon's Mill, on Big Shenango, a Dark Sorrel HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands and an half high, has a ſmall ſtar and long ſwitch tail; he went off with a bay Mare in poor order, who had on a ſmall bell, and a large button in place of a buckle on the bell collar, ſhe had been brought to this ſettlement from Sewickly, Weſtmoreland county, and probably will make for ſaid place. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and delivers him at the aforeſaid mill, or ſend word of his being taken up ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Crawford county, 29th May, 1801.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honourable Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties compoſing the Fifth Diſtrict, and Juſtice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the ſaid Diſtrict—and George Wallace, John M'Dowell, George Thompſon, and John B. C. Lucas, Eſquires, Aſſociate Judges of the ſaid Courts in the County of Allegheny, having iſſued their precept, dated the 27th day of March laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 22d day of June next.

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Conſtables within the ſaid County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and alſo they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the jail of the ſaid county of Allegheny, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Pittſburgh, the 29th day of May Anno Domini, 1801.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY *virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 22d day of June next, the following deſcribed real eſtate.*

One Out Lot ſituate in Mead Iſland, containing 5 acres, one Town Lot, No. 2, ſituate in Meadville, adjoining Lot, No. 3, with a frame houſe and log kitchen, one other Lot, No 43 with a log houſe, one other Lot, No. 46, with a log houſe, two other Lots ſituate in the Diamond, No. 108 and No. 109 the one half of an undivided Tract of Land, ſituate in William Power's diſtrict No. 2, on the eaſt ſide of French creek, adjoining lands of Robert Finney, on the north, and David Mead, Eſq on the ſouth, containing 396 acres, more or leſs, one other Tract of Land, ſituate in Power's diſtrict, on the eaſt ſide of French creek, adjoining lands of John Wilkins jun. Robert Fitzrandolph, and others, containing 411 acres, with allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lord and Nicholas Lord, at the ſuit of Robert Brotherton & Co. for the uſe of James and William Miller.

One undivided moiety of a Lot of Ground in M'Kee's Port, containing in the whole Lot 14 acres and 54 perches, together with the Brewery, Diſtillery and Stills, Still Veſſels, Horſe-mill, and all the improvements and appurtenances as fully as John Reed held the ſame in partnerſhip with James O'Hara, the levy being ſpecifically on John Reed's undivided moiety of the whole—alſo 230 acres of wood land on Street's run, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of William Walker, William Weightman, John Kincaid, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Reed, at the ſuit of Gabriel Blakeney for the uſe of John M'Donald.

Two hundred and ſixty acres of land, ſituate on the ſouth weſt bank of the Monongahela river about two miles above Pittſburgh. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mahon, Eſq at the ſuit of Robert Culbertſon.

One hundred and ſix acres and three fourths of an acre of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Verſailles townſhip, adjoining lands of Michael Hellman, John Irwin, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Cool, at the ſuit of Thomas Crawford.

Lots No. 8 and 26 in Middletown, bounded by Water ſtreet, Walnut ſtreet and Plum ſtreet. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney, at the ſuit of George Bruce.

Two hundred acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Middleſex townſhip, on the waters of Big and Little Conqueneſſing creek. Taken in execution as the property of James Carſon, at the ſuit of Robert M'Gill, aſſ. of John Clows.

Part of Lot No. 181, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, with a brick houſe 27 feet in front on Front ſtreet. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the ſuit of Iſrael and David Jones.

One undivided moiety of a Lot of Ground in M'Kee's Port, containing in the whole Lot 14 acres and 54 perches, together with the Brewery, Diſtillery and Stills, Still Veſſels, Horſe Mill, and all the improvements and appurtenances, as fully as John Reed held the ſame in partnerſhip with James O'Hara, the levy being ſpecifically on John Reed's undivided moiety of the whole—alſo, 230 acres of wood land, on Streets run, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of William Walker, William Weightman, John Kincaid, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Reed, at the ſuit of Gabriel Blakeney, for the uſe of John M'Donald.

A Tract of Land of about 60 acres, on which is erected a Dwelling Houſe, and a Griſt and Saw Mill, in good repair, ſituate at the mouth of Long Run on the Youghiogeny river—alſo, a certain Houſe and Lot No. 163, ſituate in M'Kee's Port, with a kitchen and ſtable, adjoining William Chriſty on the one ſide, and George Crawford on the other. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Colhoon.

Lots No. 115, 20, 22, 25, 26, 36, 51, 142 and 151 in M'Kee's Port—an Out Lot adjoining the heirs of James Pebbles, deceaſed, and alſo a Tract of Land on the north bank of the Monongahela, oppoſite M'Kee's Port, containing 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the ſuit of Samuel Roſs.

N. B. The judgment under which the above is to be ſold is dated December Term, 1705, and all prior judgments are ſuppoſed to be ſatisfied.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1801.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT,

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYETH.
And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh, for the Author.
The Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
To which is added
A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING;
In a method entirely new.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing a variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.
By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

THOSE *perſons who may wiſh to be ſupplied with this uſeful Book, muſt notify the Printer hereof, as ſoon as poſſible, as a conſiderable part of the impreſſion is already engaged——The price will be One Dollar.*

May 6. 1801.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.*

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY, EVENING, JUNE 5, 1801.

Married, on Thurſday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq. Attorney at Law, to Miſs JULIA SEMPLE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Semple, all of this Borough.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, May 21.

From St. Sebaſtians, April 16.

We learn by the brig Neutrality, captain Wadſworth, that a French Army had entered Spain, on its march to invade Portugal, and had arrived in the vicinity of St. Sebaſtians. This intelligence invalidates the recent reports of a compromiſe between France, Spain and Portugal.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) May 25.

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate on Thurſday laſt made choice of the Hon. Uriah Tracy, Eſqr. as a Senator in the Congreſs of the United States for ſix years.

PHILADELPHIA May 29.

By a letter from St. Thomas, dated May 1, 1801, the following is received

'No doubt you will have heard ere this that the Iſland of St. Euſtatius wears the Britiſh flag, and we are happy to obſerve that the old proprietors have been reſtored to their rights.'

Extract of a letter from the American Conſul at Briſtol, dated 18th March, 1801.

'The proſpect in our fields at preſent is very flattering—to which the very mild winter we have had has greatly contributed, as our paſtures and gardens have been almoſt as productive as in ſummer. Theſe fortunate circumſtances have in no ſmall degree mitigated our wants which otherwiſe would certainly have been more ſeverely felt.'

The laſt accounts from India, ſays the London Star of the 20th ultimo, ſtate, that the American ſhip Franklin, containing ſpecie to a very large amount, is ſtated have been loſt, during the month of November laſt, in the Straits of Sunda, with the greater part of the crew. A few perſons, by means of the maſt, floated to an uninhabited part of the coaſt, where, for three days, they experienced the greateſt diſtreſs, till picked up by a veſſel from Batavia.

On the 23d inſtant, the Circuit Court ſentenced William Duane, a ſubject of his Britannic Majeſty, and publiſher of the Aurora, to an impriſonment of thirty days, for contempt of Court.

Napper Tandy who was tried in Ireland, found guilty, and ſentenced to ſuffer death on the 4th of May, has been pardoned by Lord Cornwallis.

Calvin Goddard Eſq, is elected a member of Congreſs, from the ſtate of Connecticut, in the place of Elizur Goodrich, Eſq. reſigned.

No official return of the votes for Governor of New-York, has yet been publiſhed, but it is generally expected that Gov. Clinton is elected.

CARLISLE, May 2

Arrived here on Tueſday the 19th inſt. from the eaſtward, a detachment of 44 recruits for the United States Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Macomb. On Friday laſt they proceeded on for Pittſburgh with a number from this place, amounting in the whole to about 110 men, under the command of Lieut. Magaw.

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation Diſtrict*—No. 5, 6. 15, 24. 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171, 180

Second Donation Diſtrict—No. 22, 23, 171, 367, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1818, 1893, 1898, 1913, 1942, 1945.

Third Donation Diſtrict—No. 23, 24, 57, 60, 456, 450, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.

Fourth Donation Diſtrict—No, 68, 73, 75, 652, 663, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.

Fifth Donation Diſtrict—No. 89, 96, 871, 880, 909, 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1124, 1296 1302

Seventh Donation Diſtrict—No. 135, 1365, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Eighth Donation Diſtrict—No. 159, 1525, 1529, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719

Tenth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2130.

Second Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 107.

Third Depreciation Diſtrict—No, 91, 94

Fourth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 108, 287, 288.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river,

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801. 6w.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT *of LAND containing about* 400 *acres, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, about* 5 *miles from Pittſburgh, and adjoining William Elliot. For terms enquire of JOHN WILKINS, ſenior, Eſquire, or of* *JAMES BLAINE.*

Pittſburgh, May 20, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs,* 13 *miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. *tf.*

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacles that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as their lands are alſo patented, the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the quality of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reduced prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Coniat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennſylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801. 3m.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

☞ Gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have received the propoſals and undertaken to obtain ſubſcriptions for the *Country Gazette of the United States*, are requeſted to return them by the 1ſt day of June, in order that the publication may be commenced, or a relinquiſhment of the object take place. All perſons deſirous of becoming ſubſcribers are requeſted to forward their names, immediately, as the publication will not be commenced unleſs the number ſtipulated (500 excluſive of the preſent Country Subſcribers to the Daily Gazette) ſhould be obtained. Thoſe diſpoſed to become ſubſcribers need only tranſmit their *names* at preſent—the advance money will be demanded on the receipt of the firſt number.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living eighteen miles below Pittſburgh, on the Ohio river, on the 29th of April a Bay HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, has a number of ſaddle marks, and had a bell on.—The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN FINREN.

May 6, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT
In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 23d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcriber, reſiding in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Caſkade creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One-fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 123A.

Warren Reſerved Tracts

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the firſt day of June next, Books will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Brokenſtraw creek in the vicinity of the town of Warren, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799. One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after ſaid Books have been opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted—all payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.

Brokenſtraw, March 17, 1801.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus. Valeeſes, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Sunday night the* 22*d inſtant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PATRICK M'GUIRE, *he is about* 23 *years of age, about* 6 *feet high, ſtout made, ſquints, which is very perceivable to ſtrangers, and has the curly negro wool on his head, and has remarkable large feet—has a ſcar juſt below his neck, occaſioned by a burn, is fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, had on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets without ſleeves, one of them ſcarlet caſſimer, the other grey coating, a pair of velvet trowſers, tow ſhirt, half boots and wool hat. This fellow was a very faithful and induſtrious ſlave until I brought him to Pittſburgh, but receiving evil counſel, and being induced to believe that he was a free man, he turned out to be very worthleſs. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in Pennſylvania, ſo that I may get him again, or THIRTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges if taken out of the ſtate, and delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

March 21, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

War Department,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ſeparate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th of June next, enſuing, for the ſupply of all RATIONS, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days incluſive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittſburgh; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Preſqu'iſle; at Niagara; at Oſwego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

SECOND. At Forts Waſhington, Vincennes, and Maſſac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any poſt or place on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Ilinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South Weſt Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at Bear creek on the Tenneſſee River, and at any place in the Chickaſaw or Choctaw country between Bear creek and Natchez; at the Chickaſaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will alſo be received as aforeſaid for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the 1ſt day of January 1802, until the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days incluſive, within the ſeveral ſtates hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Peter; at Fort Greene; at Fort Wilkinſon; at Fort Pinckney; at Fort Johnſton; at Fort Moultrie in Charleſton Harbour; at Fort Johnſon, Cape Fear; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Waſhington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Laboratory near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Delaware and Pennſylvania, excepting Pittſburg, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Preſqu'iſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

SEVENTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at Weſt Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of New Jerſey or New-York, excepting Oſwego and Niagara in the ſtate of New-York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Boſton Harbour, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portſmouth, at Bennington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts, New Hampſhire and Vermont.

A ration is to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of ſifted or boulted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted pork; and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and an half, for every hundred rations—The propoſals will extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The price of the ſeveral components parts of the ration, as well as ſubſtitutes and alternatives, muſt be ſpecified.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the Weſtern waters for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or of poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in the caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts, ſhall be iſſued [illegible] the ſupplies which have been, or [illegible] ed under contracts now in force, [illegible] ſumed, and that a ſupply in advance [illegible] ways required at any of the [illegible] ſea board or Indian frontiers, not [illegible] months.

HENRY DEA

Secretary

TO BE LE

A Small but convenient two
Houſe and Kitchen, now in
the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the
Academy. There is alſo a well
den belonging to the houſe. For
to

JAMES B. C

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

The Subſcriber begs leave to inform
and fellow citizens that he has

Tavern-keeping

on the ſtate road leading from
Greenſburgh, about mid-way
places, in the large ſtone houſe lately
by Mr. Michael Hellman. He has
himſelf with the neceſſary articles for
fortable accommodation of gentlemen
ing, and is determined that every
attendance ſhall be given.

The Stables are large and excellent,
ſituation being on a dry gravelly ſoil,
himſelf it will be an inducement to
driving the road to make it a ſtage.
Oats of the beſt quality in abundance.

THOMAS

May 7, 1801.

Laſt Notice.

WILLIAM STEEL

ONCE more requeſts thoſe indebted
to come forward and pay off their
tive balances on or before the 15th day of
next, as he is determined to put all
unpaid at that time into the hands of
officers for recovery, without reſpect to

Pittſburgh, 23d April, 1801.

WANTED,

Journeymen Boot and Shoema
kers Good Workmen will find immediate
ployment and generous wages, by applying
the ſubſcriber in Ferry ſtreet.

Andrew Willock.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
NEW GOODS,

Juſt Received and now open
for ſale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

CONSISTING of Iriſh linens, Iriſh and
Ruſſia ſheetings, Diapers, cotton and
checks, a few pieces of ſuperfine caſſimer
ginghams, muſlins, &c. &c.—alſo, a very
and beautiful aſſortment of common Tea W
and China.

Thoſe Goods have all been purchaſed
caſh, and are now offered for ſale at the
reduced prices for the ſame uſeful article.

Pittſburgh, May 16, 1801.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their
NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of
Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied
by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of
handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any
which they are determined to ſell on very
terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furs, and approved
Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

The Subſcriber propoſes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

in Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where
kinds of Inſtruments of Writing will be done
with accuracy and diſpatch, and on the
terms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour
with their cuſtom may depend on having their
buſineſs done to their ſatisfaction. Poſting of
Books will alſo be attended to.

Moſes Ford.

Pittſburgh, April 25, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber
ing in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny
county, the 27th day of February laſt, a
diſh brown coloured horſe COLT, between
and 14 hands high, 3 years old next May,
ed on the left buttock G L P, long tail
mane hanging on both ſides the neck,
Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers
the ſubſcriber in the town aforeſaid, ſhall
the above reward, and for every mile
the ſame home one ſhilling. The brand
eaſily be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LIGHTEBERGE

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1801.